

**INQUI'SITOR**. *n. f.* [*inquisitor*, Latin; *inquisiteur*, French.]

1. One who examines judicially.  
In these particulars I have played myself the *inquisitor*, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. *Bacon's Essays.*

Minos, the strict *inquisitor*, appears,  
And lives and crimes with his assessor hears. *Dryden.*

**TO INRA'IL**. *v. a.* [*in and rail*.] To inclose with rails.

In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do wilfully violate, it may be reformed and *inrailed* again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject. *Hooker.*

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,  
An *inrailed* column rears its lofty head;  
Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day,  
And from each other catch the circling ray. *Gay.*

**INROAD**. *n. f.* [*in and road*.] Incurſion; sudden and deſultory invaſion.

Many hot *inroads*  
They make in Italy. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
From Scotland we have had in former times ſome alarms,  
and *inroads* into the northern parts of this kingdom. *Bacon.*

By proof we ſee  
Our pow'r ſufficient to diſturb his heav'n,  
And with perpetual *inroads* to alarm,  
Though inacceſſible his fatal throne. *Milton's Paradise Loſt.*  
The loſs of Shrewſbury expoſed all North Wales to the daily *inroads* of the enemy. *Clarendon.*

The country open lay without defence;  
For poets frequent *inroads*, there had made. *Dryden.*

**INSA'BLE**. *adj.* [*inſanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

**INSA'NE**. *adj.* [*inſanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad.

Were ſuch things here as we do ſpeak about?  
Or have we eaten of the *inſane* root,  
That takes the reaſon priſoner? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

**INSA'TIABLE**. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin; *inſatiable*, French.]

Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

**INSA'TIABLENESS**. *n. f.* [*from inſatiable*.] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

Some mens hydropick *inſatiableneſs* had learned to thirſt the more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*

**INSA'TIABLY**. *adv.* [*from inſatiable*.] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed.

They were extremely ambitious, and *inſatiably* covetous; and therefore no impreſſion, from argument or miracles, could reach them. *South.*

**INSA'TIATE**. *adj.* [*inſatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

When my mother went with child  
Of that *inſatiate* Edward, noble York,  
My princely father, then had wars in France. *Shak. R. III.*

*Inſatiate* to purſue  
Vain war with heav'n. *Milton.*

Too oft has pride,  
And helliſh diſcord, and *inſatiate* thirſt  
Of others rights, our quiet diſcompoſ'd. *Phillips.*

**INSA'TIſA'TION**. *n. f.* [*in and ſatiſfaction*.] Want; unſatisfied ſtate.

It is a profound contemplation in nature, to conſider of the emptineſs or *inſatiſfaction* of ſeveral bodies, and of their appetite to take in others. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*

**INSA'TURABLE**. *adj.* [*inſaturabilis*, Latin.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

**TO INSCRIBE**. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin; *inſerire*, French.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument, or on the outside of ſomething.

In all you write to Rome, or elſe  
To foreign princes, *ego & rex meus*  
Was ſtill *inſcrib'd*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Connatural principles are in themſelves highly reaſonable, and deducible by a ſtrong proceſs of ratiocination to be moſt true; and conſequently the high exerciſe of ratiocination might evince their truth, though there were no ſuch originally *inſcribed* in the mind. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ye weeping loves! the ſtream with myrtles hide,  
And with your golden darts, now uſeleſs grown,  
*Inſcribe* a verſe on this relenting ſtone. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing: as, I *inſcribed* the ſtone with my name.

3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication.  
One ode, which pleaſed me in the reading, I have attempted to tranſlate in Pindarick verſe: 'tis that which is *inſcribed* to the preſent earl of Rocheſter. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another.

In the circle *inſcribe* a ſquare. *Notes to Creech's Manilius.*

**INSCRIPTION**. *n. f.* [*inſcriptio*, Fr. *inſcriptio*, Latin.]

1. Something written or engraven.

This avarice of praife in time to come,  
Thoſe long *inſcriptions* crowded on the tomb. *Dryden.*

2. Title.

Joubertus by the ſame title led our expectation, whereby we reaped no advantage, it anſwering ſcarce at all the promiſe of the *inſcription*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

3. [*In law*.] Is an obligation made in writing, whereby the accuſer binds himſelf to undergo the ſame puniſhment, if he ſhall not prove the crime which he objects to the party accuſed in his accuſatory libel, as the defendant himſelf ought to ſuffer, if the ſame be proved. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

**INSCRUTABLE**. *adj.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Lat. *inſcrutable*, Fr.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy.

A jeſt unſeen, *inſcrutable*, inviſible,  
As a weather-cock on a ſteeple. *Shak. Two Gent. of Verona.*

This king had a large heart, *inſcrutable* for good, and was wholly bent to make his kingdom and people happy. *Bacon.*

O how *inſcrutable*! his equity  
Twins with his power. *South.*

Hereunto they have recourſe as unto the oracle of life, the great determinator of virginity, conception, fertility, and the *inſcrutable* infirmities of the whole body. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We ſhould contemplate reverently the works of nature and grace, the *inſcrutable* ways of providence, and all the wonderful methods of God's dealing with men. *Atterbury.*

**TO INSCU'P**. *v. a.* [*inſculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut.

A coin that bears the figure of an angel  
Stamp'd in gold, but that *inſculpt* upon. *Shakeſp. Lear.*

**INSCU'PTURE**. *n. f.* [*from in and ſculpture*] Any thing engraven.

Timon is dead,  
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' ſea;  
And on the grave-ſtone this *inſculpture*, which  
With wax I brought away. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

It was uſual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich *inſculptures* were added, the cuſtom of wearing them was tranſlated unto the left. *Brown.*

**TO INSE'AM**. *v. a.* [*in and ſeam*.] To impreſs or mark by a ſeam or cicatrix.

Deep o'er his knee *inſeam'd* remain'd the ſcar. *Pope.*

**INSECT**. *n. f.* [*inſectus*, Latin.]

1. *Inſects* may be conſidered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called *inſects* from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in wafers and common flies.

Beaſt, bird, *inſect*, or worm, duſt enter none. *Milton.*

2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

In ancient times the ſacred plough employ'd  
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;  
And ſome with whom compar'd, your *inſect* tribes  
Are but the beings of a Summer's day,  
Have held the ſcale of empire. *Thomſon's Spring.*

**INSECTA'TOR**. *n. f.* [*from inſector*, Latin.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.

**INSECTILE**. *adj.* [*from inſect*.] Having the nature of *inſects*.

*Inſectile* animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. *Bacon.*

**INSECTOLOGER**. *n. f.* [*inſect and logos*.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes *inſects*.

The *inſect* itſelf is, according to modern *inſectologers*, of the ichneumon-fly kind. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

**INSECURE**. *adj.* [*in and ſecure*.]

1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.

He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually *inſecure* not only of the good things of this life, but even of life itſelf. *Tilletſon's Sermon.*

2. Not ſafe.

**INSECURITY**. *n. f.* [*in and ſecurity*.]

1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence.

It may be eaſily perceived with what *inſecurity* of truth we aſcribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and ſuch as vary at pleaſure. *Brown.*

2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard.

The unreaſonableneſs and preſumption, the danger and deſperate *inſecurity* of thoſe that have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition and contrition, forrow, and reſolution of amendment. *Hammond.*

**INSEMINATION**. *n. f.* [*inſemination*, Fr. *inſeminatio*, Lat.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

**INSECUTION**. *n. f.* [*inſecutio*, Fr. *inſecutio*, Lat.] Purſuit. Not in uſe.

Not the king's own horſe got more before the wheel  
Of his rich chariot, that might ſtill the *inſecution* feel,  
With the extreme hairs of his tail. *Chapman's Hiſt.*

**INSENSATE**. *adj.* [*inſenſe*, French; *inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility.

Ye be reprobates; obdurate *inſenſate* creatures. *Hammond.*

So fond are mortal men,  
As their own ruin on themſelves t' invite,  
*Inſenſate* left, or to ſenſe reprobate,  
And with blindneſs internal ſtruck. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

**INSENSIBILITY**.

**INSENSIBILITY**. *n. f.* [*inſenſibilitas*, French, from *inſenſible*.]

1. Inability to perceive.

*Inſenſibility* of ſlow motions may be thus accounted for: motion cannot be perceived without perception of the parts of ſpace which it left, and thoſe which it next acquires. *Glanv.*

2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporal ſenſe.

**INSE'NSIBLE**. *adj.* [*inſenſible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſes.

What is honour? a word. What is that word honour?  
What is reckoning. Who hath it? he that died a Wed-  
air; a trim reckoning. Doth he feel it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it  
neſſary. Doth he ſee it? no. Doth he hear it? no. Is it  
*inſenſible* then? yea, to the dead: but will it not live with the  
living? no. Why? detraction will not ſuffer it. *Shakeſp.*

Two ſmall and almoſt *inſenſible* pricks were found upon  
Cleopatra's arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the  
rare and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and  
render them almoſt *inſenſible*. *Newton's Opt.*

2. Slowly gradual.

They fall away,  
And languish with *inſenſible* decay. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal.

I thought  
I then was paſſing to my former ſtate  
*Inſenſible*, and forthwith to diſſolve. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection.

You grow *inſenſible* to the conveniency of riches, the de-  
lights of honour and praife. *Temple.*

You render mankind *inſenſible* to their beauties, and have  
deſtroyed the empire of love. *Dryden.*

**INSE'NSIBLENESS**. *n. f.* [*from inſenſible*.] Abſence of percep-  
tion; inability to perceive.

The *inſenſibleneſs* of the pain proceeds rather from the re-  
laxation of the nerves than their obſtruction. *Ray.*

**INSE'NSIBLY**. *adv.* [*from inſenſible*.]

1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes.

The planet earth, ſo ſtedfaſt though the ſcen,  
*Inſenſibly* three different motions moves. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

The hills riſe *inſenſibly*, and leave the eye a vaſt unin-  
terrupted proſpect. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. By ſlow degrees.

Equal they were form'd,  
Save what fin hath impair'd, which yet hath wrought  
*Inſenſibly*. *Milton.*

Propoſals agreeable to our paſſions will *inſenſibly* prevail upon  
our weakneſs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

*Inſenſibly* came on her ſide. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

**INSEPARABILITY**. *n. f.* [*from inſeparable*.] The quality of

**INSEPARABLENESS**. *n. f.* [*from inſeparable*.] being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided.

The parts of pure ſpace are immovable, which follows from  
their *inſeparability*, motion being nothing but change of diſ-  
tance between any two things; but this cannot be between  
parts that are *inſeparable*. *Locke.*

**INSEPARABLE**. *adj.* [*inſeparable*, French; *inſeparabilis*, Latin.]

Not to be diſjoined; united ſo as not to be parted.

Ancient times figure both the incorporation and *inſeparable*  
conjunction of counſel with kings, and the wife and poli-  
tick uſe of counſel by kings. *Bacon.*

Thou, my ſhade,  
*Inſeparable*, muſt with me along;  
For death from ſin no pow'r can ſeparate. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Care and toil came into the world with ſin, and remain ever  
ſince *inſeparable* from it. *South's Sermons.*

No body feels pain, that he wiſhes not to be eaſed of,  
with a deſire equal to that pain, and *inſeparable* from it. *Locke.*

The parts of pure ſpace are *inſeparable* one from the other,  
ſo that the continuity cannot be ſeparated, neither really nor  
mentally. *Locke.*

Together out they fly,  
*Inſeparable* now the truth and lie;  
And this or that unmixt no mortal ear ſhall find. *Pope.*

**INSEPARABLY**. *adv.* [*from inſeparable*.] With indiſſoluble  
union.

Drowning of metals is, when the baſer metal is ſo incorpo-  
rate with the more rich as it cannot be ſeparated; as if ſilver  
ſhould be *inſeparably* incorporated with gold. *Bacon.*

Him thou ſhalt enjoy,  
*Inſeparably* thine. *Milton.*

Athiſts muſt confeſs, that before that aſſigned period matter  
had exiſted eternally, *inſeparably* endued with this principle of  
attraction; and yet had never attracted nor convened before,  
during that infinite duration. *Bentley's Sermons.*

**TO INSE'RT**. *v. a.* [*inſerere*, Fr. *inſerere*, Latin.] To  
place in or amongſt other things.

Thoſe words were very weakly *inſerted*, where they are ſo  
liable to miſconſtruction. *Stillingſict.*

With the worthy gentleman's name I will *inſert* it at length  
in one of my papers. *Addiſon.*

It is the editor's intereſt to *inſert* what the author's judge-  
ment had rejected. *Swift.*

Poſely and oratory omit things eſſential, and *inſert* little  
beautiful digreſſions, in order to place every thing in the moſt  
affecting light. *Watts.*

**INSE'RTION**. *n. f.* [*inſerſion*, Fr. *inſerſio*, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter.

The great diſadvantage our hiſtorians labour under is two  
tedious an interruption, by the *inſerſion* of records in their  
narration. *Pelton on the Clafficks.*

An ileus, commonly called the twiſting of the guts, is  
either a circumvolution or *inſerſion* of one part of the gut within  
the other. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

2. The thing inſerted.

He ſoftens the relation by ſuch *inſerſion*, before he deſcribes  
the event. *Brown's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

**TO INSE'RV**. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an  
end.

**INSE'RVIENT**. *adj.* [*inſerviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of uſe to  
an end.

The providence of God, which diſpoſeth of no part  
in vain, where there is no digeſtion to be made, makes  
not any parts *inſervient* to that intention. *Brown.*

**TO INSE'LL**. *v. a.* [*in and ſhell*.] To hide in a ſhell.

Aufidius, hearing of our Marcius' baniſhment,  
Thruſts forth his horns again into the world,  
Which were *inſhell'd* when Marcius ſtood for Rome,  
And durſt not once peep out. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

**TO INSHIP**. *v. a.* [*in and ſhip*.] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow;  
to embark.

See them ſafely brought to Dover; where, *inſhipp'd*,  
Commit them to the fortune of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

**TO INSHRINE**. *v. a.* [*in and ſhrine*.] To incloſe in a ſhrine or  
precious caſe.

Warlike and martial Talbot, Burgundy  
*Inſhrines* thee in his heart. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Not Babylon,  
Equal'd in all its glories, to *inſhrine* Belus. *Milton.*

**INSHRINE**. *n. f.* [*in and ſhrine*.] Interiour part; part within. Op-  
poſed to the ſurface or *outſide*.

Look'd he o' th' *inſide* of the paper?  
He did unſeal them. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Shew the *inſide* of your purſe to the outſide of his hand,  
and no more ado. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Here are the outſides of the one, the *inſides* of the other,  
and there's the moiety I promiſed ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

As for the *inſide* of their neſt, none but themſelves were  
concerned in it. *Add*